

Signal & Advertiser

W. P. HOWELL, Editor.

DALHONGB, GA., May 4, 1877.

Announcement.

The friends of Col. Wier Boyd announce him a candidate for one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention subject to the control of his friends hereafter in the 33d Senatorial District, if a Convention is called.

Atlanta policemen while away the "am" wee hours "chasing burglars."

Gainesville has been selected for the location of the Georgia Baptist Female College.

Stephen Brinkley, the murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 15th of June.

The Marietta Journal says hog cholera is a fatally prevailing in Cobb county to a considerable extent.

A grasshopper was caught on a Cobb county farm measuring two inches. It had a mouth like a cross-cut saw.

Chamberlain insists that he leaves South Carolina penniless. Now which way does he mean that?—Boston Post.

The first battle between the Turks and Russians has been fought at Technikussan near Botom. The Russians were defeated and put to route with a loss of 800 men.

Gov. Hampton has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the South Carolina Legislature, to meet on the 24th inst. He will press on its attention, measures of retrenchment and reform to relieve the over-burdened tax-payers of the State.

A Virginia paper nominates "Blue Jeans" Williams, present Governor of Indiana, for President in 1880, and Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, for vice president. We like that ticket, says an exchange, very well, but it is too soon to be making nominations yet.

Decoration day was generally observed on the 26th, throughout the South. Northern mothers and sisters will gather around their loved and lost ones at a later day to bedew them with their tears, and scatter, like we have, the sweet flowers of spring o'er their lowly beds. It is a most beautiful and touching ceremony and one which we hope will be long kept up.

It has been officially established that Philadelphia has a drinking place to every fifty adults, and that the people of that city spend every year in intoxicating liquors more than enough to pay all its municipal expenses and all the cost of its churches. One half of these places, and naturally those which do the most harm, exist in violation of law and pay nothing to cure the enormous evil they work.

One hundred Southern Republicans have written Morton a letter of prodigious length, which is printed in the New York Times. They apparently want Morton to use his influence for Hayes to secure office in the Southern States for Northern Republicans who have resided there, so as to propagate the party tenets. These men evidently do not believe in the quest for old Southern Whigs.

A prominent gentleman has offered five hundred dollars for the privilege of being the king of the carnival in New York next month, but his offer has not yet been accepted, as it is considered there are others who are willing to pay more for the honor. In New Orleans, one year, it was secured by a leading banker there at the price of eight thousand dollars.

The Macon Telegraph says: J. C. Hunter, colored clerk in the Post-office at Albany, Georgia, was arrested Tuesday morning at Albany, on the charge of embezzling the letters from the Post-office, and brought here, and yesterday had a hearing before Samuel F. Gore, United States Commissioner, and was held to answer at November term of United States Court, in bond of \$1,000. He was represented by R. K. Hines, Esq., Col. A. Morton, special agent appearing for the government.

Redemption Carolina!

It will come a thrill of joy in the heart of every Georgian; the prayers of all honest, liberty-loving people have been answered—South Carolina is under full control of the Democrats! Read the annexed special dispatch dated April 30, to the Constitution and then rejoice:

On to-morrow the entire control of the state government will be in undisputed possession of the democrats. The radical state-house officers who despite Chamberlain's inglorious collapse have persisted and claimed to be elected, will formally abandon all further resistance to the inevitable. A consent verdict will be taken in the quo warranto proceeding pending in the supreme court and the cases dismissed. The democratic officers will assume possession of the sealed offices. The republicans endeavored to make the surrender conditional to Judge Willard's defeat but it failed, and his election to the chief justiceship is now almost assured. The black associate justice, Jim Jam Wright will certainly be impeached, and the supreme bench will be redeemed. The last remnant of radicalism it routed in Carolina.

A BOGUS CONCERN.

For the purpose of warning the people against the false representations made by parties at the North, in reference to Texas lands and settlements, we publish the following from the Austin Statesman:

A grand swindle under the name of the "Texas Land and Colonization Company" is being perpetrated upon innocent people at the North. The office of this bogus company is at Cincinnati, whence they send letters and attractive circulars all over the country asking people to accept a gift of town lot in the "City of Oxford," Milan county, Texas. Parties addressed are led by false publications sent along with these letters to send one dollar for necessary title, etc. The innocent party thus so liberally patronized in paper sends his dollar, and that is the last of it. There is no such place as the "City of Oxford," Milan county, and the men who are perpetrating this swindle should be severely punished. This swindle is similar to "Empire City," in Brown county, and no doubt the same parties are implicated in both cases.

A Ghastly Supper.

The negro George Williams was hung for killing his infant son, for not learning to walk. He was sentenced to be hung last year, on the same day that three other murderers were to be swung off. He was reprieved on the very day named for his hanging. The sheriff, attentive to all the details, had provided a coffin for George; put the coffin in the jail. George soon discovered it, and walking up to it sat down in it, and comported himself as his supper. After supper he stretched himself out in it for a little nap. He said he wanted to get used to it. When he was reprieved the coffin was put away and saved until he was sentenced again. No respite came; this time, and George is now taking a night nap in the same coffin that he practiced in on that memorable night.—Constitution.

Good News.

As a matter of general interest says the Thomaston Times, to a very large class we enjoin the following extract from the Chronicle and Constitutionalist (Augusta). It will bring a sigh of relief to many a weary needlewoman, who is slowly and painfully stitching away to enrich a great monopoly. But the dawn is breaking, and we sincerely congratulate the women of the country upon this prospect of soon being able to buy a machine for \$20, for which they now pay \$60. But to the extract:

During the coming month the principal patent expires of the sewing machine which has been known as the "Combination Monopoly," netting them many millions. The result will be, that in a few months machines will be sold for sixty dollars, and even higher prices will be retailed at, not over twenty dollars.

The Last of the Carpet Bagger.

The Macon Telegraph says: This animal retires from the stage "unwept, unmourned and unused." An impostor and thief from the beginning, it was impossible that he could long maintain his position. His very dupes in the end were bound to rise up in arms and hurl the monster from power. And the fact that his reign in several States should have been protracted through twelve long years, is due solely to the practical aid and sympathy of the United States government.

It was federal bayonets, free-lance's, bureaus, Howard, military satraps, and Morton, Blaine, and others as Congressional champions, that perpetuated his rule. For the first time these agencies were overpowered by united Georgia, and succumbed with the flight of the refugee Bullock. Then followed in the same manner redemption of other States, until at length, the intrepidity and firmness of Hampton and Nichols have achieved the same result for unhappy and down-trodden South Carolina and Louisiana.

Henceforward therefore, "Othello's" occupation is no more." And the wretch must hunt for new fields in which to practice his versatile villainy. If Hayes follows suit with Grant in his West India policy, perhaps Cuba and St. Domingo may again prove a bonanza to him. Just now, he is an outcast and a wanderer upon the face of the earth, with no more home and country than nomadic Arabs.

Be sure your sin will find you out.

Execution of David Lewellen Beck.

Special to the Constitution. SUMMERVILLE, VIA ROME, April 27. The crowd of sight-seers that is ebbing out of this village, and losing itself and its noise in the strange and awful silence of the forest, as your correspondent writes, gathered to witness the hanging of David L. Beck for the murder of William Shanlin.

The terrible thud of the gallows drop still sounds in my ears as I write.

About two years ago Mr. David L. Beck, then a quiet citizen of Chattooga, was arrested by Mr. Shanlin, a constable for the district in which he lived. His neighbors were astonished at the arrest but inquiry soon developed the fact that Beck before coming to Chattooga had been charged with robbing the gold boxes of the mines around Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county. Mr. Shanlin hearing of this charge had arrested Beck, and prepared to carry him to Dahlonega.

As they were leaving Chattooga, it was discovered that Beck was leaving his wife in a destitute condition, and some creditors unprovided for. An arrangement was reached between himself and his captor by which the latter agreed to take his crop then growing in the field and pay him therefor one hundred dollars.

Of this money, Beck says Shanlin agreed to pay twenty-five dollars in cash to creditors, and the balance to his wife, as she might call for it. Upon this trade the tragedy ended with the disgraceful death of the second party is founded.

Shanlin paid the \$25 as agreed to the creditor, Mr. Clowdis, and Beck went to his trial in Dahlonega. Shortly after he had gone Mrs. Beck called on Shanlin for some money. He refused to let her have any. She represented her destitute condition, and he still refused. She then went home and offered for sale a small lot of tobacco that she claimed was cultivated by her own hand, and not included in the "crop" sold by her husband. Shanlin at once forbade the sale of the tobacco, on the ground that it belonged to him. The matter went to court and was finally settled in Mrs. Beck's right but only after the costs and fees had about eaten up the proceeds of the sale. Thus affairs went on with Mrs. Beck and Shanlin during Beck's absence.

Of course his wife's side of the story only reached his ears, and this greatly exasperated him. When he finally returned from Dahlonega he at once sought Shanlin, and in an angry way demanded the balance of the money.

Shanlin refused to pay the cash,

but offered to give him his notes for the balance due. Beck refused to take the notes, claiming that they were worthless. Shanlin asserted that he had only agreed to give his notes for the \$75 in the first place. A bitter quarrel ensued, which closed by Beck declaring that Shanlin should not have the crop, and Shanlin swearing that he intended to take it anyhow. It is said that Shanlin openly denounced Beck through the country, alleging that he was "a d-d coward," and that he could "take a knife and drive him all over the county."

At length the end approached. One day Shanlin employed a laborer and taking him with him entered Beck's cornfield and began to gather the corn.

Beck heard of it, and hurrying to his house, took down his single-barreled shot gun and loaded it, pouring a handful of lead balls upon the powder. He then went to the field. He first encountered the laborer who was assisting Shanlin, and ordered him to leave the field at once. The man did so, and Beck then hurried on to find Shanlin. He soon discovered him plucking corn a short distance off. He drew his gun down deliberately, took careful aim, and fired.

Shanlin dropped in his tracks as if he had been struck by lightning. His head and breast were literally torn to pieces with the lead balls.

Beck was promptly arrested, put on trial and convicted. His case was carried to the supreme court, and he had all the rights of defense that the law allows. At length, the last day approached, and an appeal to the governor was all that was left the friends of the doomed man. His devoted wife, backed by a few friends, made earnest and pathetic appeals to the governor, but all in vain.

Up to the very hour of execution to-day, however, a sickening anxiety—a terrible hope was lodged in the breasts of the condemned man and his friends. It was hoped up to the very last moment that a reprieve would be granted, and anxious eyes looked down the road, hoping for the dust of the courier bearing a reprieve or commutation. All this was vain, however. The inexorable and hurried on, and the sheriff made preparations for the ghastly performance. The crowd was enormous, and very eager. Never has this little village been so overrun with people.

The allusion to a reprieve or commutation that was expected in the above case is based on the fact that several of Mr. Beck's friends, and notably his devoted wife, have earnestly labored up to the last moment to get the governor to commute the sentence. A number of telegrams were sent to the governor who is now in Washington, asking for a commutation. A dispatch was received on Thursday evening from the governor, stating that he could not interfere. This ended the matter. Mr. Beck was a splendid soldier.

Hearing that the governor had not returned to Atlanta, and that there was no hope for a commutation, Beck was carried from the jail to the gallows that was erected about one mile from Summerville. Mounting the scaffold he said:

"My young friends, my late is the certain fruit of strong drink and bad company. I hope you will all take this as a warning. I have been unfortunate and sinned, and have sinned deeply, but I believe my sins have been forgiven. I don't dread death, nay, but, nay, but, I have nothing more to say except that I hope to meet you in heaven."

The sheriff then said: "I hope you will all take this as a warning that the shot gun system that has been resorted to in this county will inevitably bring you to the gallows." After touching on the unpleasantness of a sheriff's duty, and praising Beck's conduct as a prisoner he commenced preparing for the execution. After the black cap was put over Beck's head, he said: "I would take this harder if the thing was just, but God knows it is unjust. I would not mind death if I did not leave my wife destitute. Good-bye. Meet me in heaven."

The trigger was then sprung, and he was hurled into eternity.

One room in the Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. While the fire was raging officer Blackford was on the fourth floor endeavoring to aid the inmates to escape. Just as he kicked in the door of the room he heard two pistol shots, and saw a man and woman lying on the floor, apparently dead or unconscious. Before he had time to examine them the suffocating smoke drove him from the apartment, and he thinks that they perished. The theory of the sergeant is, that the couple were husband and wife, and that, driven distracted at their perilous situation, they preferred instantaneous death to torture by fire, and ended their existence by means of powder and ball.

A destructive fire occurred in Eastonton last Thurs night week, originating in the store of J. Ledbetter, house of Davis Bro., reached G. W. Brown's residence, on to the unoccupied house of Savannah Banking and Trust Company, then to the store of J. R. Spriggs, occupied by Col. Whitehead and then to F. Leverett's and G. W. Brown's residences, and there the fire was checked.

CHROMOS. Agents best chance of success in the season all the new and taking chromos—Falls of the Rhine, On the Susquehanna, Old Boston Light, Old Cotton Bunch, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Virginia Vista, Redfield, Snow Storm, American Fruit, Pier at Calais, Pleasant on the Danube, also, brilliant Fall Chromos, on black or white mount, floral borders cards, Sunday School cards, stationery, mottoes, black ground pictures also, frames and scenic pictures at very bottom prices. Particulars free. Illustrated catalogue on receipt of 4 c. per copy. For outfit, J. Latham & Co., 419 Washington St., Boston, send for free catalogue for Foreign and American Chromos.

SEND FOR: GEO. P. HOWELL & CO., New York, for Samples of 100 pages, containing full news-papers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

—JUST RECEIVED BY—

J. W. & W. A. BURNSIDE,

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—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, and Family Medicines,

DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, & NOTIONS GENERALLY.

Our Goods have been bought low, selected with the greatest care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere. sept 30 july 17

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IF YOU WANT CHEAP—

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—IF YOU WANT CHEAP—

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Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Stationeries,

CONFECTIONERIES

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Or anything kept in the market. The latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand. Finest Cigars and Tobaccoes in town. GIVE US A CALL. It will be your fault if we don't both please and sell you goods.

Very Respectfully,

H. D. Gurley & Bro.

The Signal & Advertiser.

A RECORD OF LOCAL, MINING, POLITICAL AND LITERARY NEWS.

DAHLONEGA, GA., MAY, 18, 1877.

TERMS \$1.50

OLD SERIES-VOL. XXVII. No. 25.
NEW SERIES-VOL. I. No. 45.

Signal & Advertiser

HOWELL & TOWNSEND
PROPRIETORS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
Basement Masonic Building-East of Court House

TERMS:

PER ANNUM \$1.50, in advance.

Advertising Rates:

Transient advertisements of one square or more, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements:

Application for notice of sale of land, \$2.00.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Meriwether

of Memphis, has written and published a drama, "The Kn-Klux Klan," the Carpel Bagger in New Orleans, in the making of which she has used both tragical and farcical material taken from the abundance indicated by the title. She goes in to realize for her characters and incidents, presenting things that she has witnessed in Louisiana in recent actual life, and which certainly are not lacking in dramatic interest. Carpetbaggers robbing the people, and formerly wealthy families struggling in poverty, and negroes variously affected by the social confusion, make up the action of the piece. The author has not been compelled to distort any thing to raise her work to distinctness in characterization; and a reader of it, prepared by a knowledge of what carpet-bag rule has done in the South, will give her the credit of candor. Mrs. Meriwether leads the way for experienced dramatists to embody her idea in acting plays; but the difficulties will lie in getting actors who can sew, leer, and in other ways depict sufficiently intense kind of villainy to qualify them for the carpet-bag rule. Possibly real carpet-baggers in their present downfall from lucrative power, might be employed with success in the stage portrayal of their own characters. Mrs. Meriwether has a great deal of talent as a writer. -N. Y. Sun.

The Savannah News says. We published in this column a notice of an extraordinary bovine which has eluded the following, dated Green Hill, Stewart county, April 30, 1877:

"Messrs. Editors: I noticed in the columns of your paper an account of a calf that I own, and as all the facts were not correctly given by your informants, I will give you a short history of the calf, and if you think the facts will be of any interest to your readers, you can give them. Its mother is a common native, and my little above an ordinary milker. Its father is said to be half Yorkshire and half Alderney. Until it was six months old it had very good treatment, though not fed highly. Afterwards, until it was fourteen months old, the treatment was not so good, and a portion of that time it suffered for want of something to eat. The mother was larger than usual from the time it was calved, and when it was fourteen months old the udder began to show signs of milk, and in one week from the time I first noticed it I was convinced that she would have to have relief by milking, and I ordered it done. She gave half gallon per day from the first milking. The milk was muddy for about a week (just like the milk from a cow with calf). Since that time it has been clear and white. She now gives three quarts of milk per day, which produces one fourth pound of very rich butter. She is now nearly sixteen months old, and I have been milking her about two months. I still milk the mother.

"Respectfully, B. F. DAVIS."

A Hundred Lives Imperiled.

While the train from Philadelphia to the New Jersey Central Railroad was in New York at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday was nearing the depot at Communipaw, two men jumped upon the baggage car next to the engine, unswerving the hose which connects the engine's cab with the airbrakes, and then jumped off. The engineer, finding the train did not slack up when the airbrakes were thrown, rushed forward to the depot at a fearful rate. The engineer and fireman saw the water directly in front of them, and thought a plunge into the river inevitable. Fortunately, the bumper at the end of the track proved heavy enough to prevent the engine from running further than to the edge of the pier. The people in the depot, looking on horror-stricken, judged the manner in which the danger was averted nothing short of miraculous. The passengers knew nothing of their narrow escape until they had got off the train, when a party of them, headed by Detective Killeeney, started in pursuit of the men who attempted the villainy. They were captured and taken to police headquarters in Jersey City, where they described themselves as Lewis Fox and Charles Williams, sons of a miller of New York. They were locked up. -New York World.

Revenue Officers Wounded.

There has been trouble for some time between the revenue officers and the illicit distillers in the neighborhood of Hinton, West Virginia. The revenue officers a few days since succeeded in breaking up five or six of the distilleries, and fired several shots at one of the parties that was trying to make his escape. On Monday last while two of the officers, named Kegley and Saunders, were going through the same neighborhood, they were fired upon by some unknown persons, wounding Saunders in the abdomen, it is thought mortally, and Kegley in the thigh.

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Among wild legends of the slanders is the most dan-crowes among time-ones that of the flatterer is the one most to be shunned.

Good News to Women.

The following dated at Washington may fill to the Atlanta Constitution, explains itself. The commissioner of patents has decided to do us to further extend the patent of the sewing machine monopoly, and at 12 o'clock to-morrow the protection heretofore extended the combination by letters patent will expire. The patents which expire to-morrow cover the vibrating needle and rotation hook, and a continuous feed in connection with the above, whether wheel or what is known as a fore-motion feed. This will destroy the exclusive monopolies enjoyed up to this time by the companies known as the Grover & Baker, the Wheeler & Wilson, and Singer. The combination have used what is known as the John Ratchel patent for the continuous feed motion, which is the most valuable patent in the possession of A. R. Wilson and of vital value. Macks have no value in the market. This sewing machine combination cleared no less than \$5,000,000 profit from this patent. The four companies heretofore named in 1851 entered into an agreement of mutual protection, by which all patents of any value owned by either of them should become common property to all; it was also stipulated that no machine should be sold at less than the regulation price, which was placed at six times the cost of first manufacture. They would also license other companies not in the combination to use their patents demanding a royalty of from \$3 to \$20 per machine, according to the number of machines made; but always stipulating that the price should be uniform. The arrangement gave the four companies the absolute control of all sewing machines manufactured in America. The invaluable Ratchel patent has been twice extended, and last winter the companies interested pooled \$1,000,000 and dispatched attorneys here to endeavor to induce congress to further extend with so much money behind it failed. Ever since great efforts have been made by the combination to secure some monopoly in minor details of construction which could be reissued and thus save something from the wreck. Today's decision, however, breaks the backbone of the sewing machine ring. The cost of manufacturing any of the ordinary machines, exclusive of ornamentation, is about \$8.25; and is the testimony of reputable sewing-machine manufacturers that they will soon be put on the market at \$25 each, if, indeed, not less.

The wave of supernatural honesty which swept over Philadelphia during the Centennial has receded, leaving the denizens of that metropolis subject, like other human beings, to temptation. One of them was arrested a few days since on a charge of stealing 15,000 fms, and a small host of other articles from the Japanese Bazaar. The Japs employed him to remove the goods to a designated place, but he found what he thought a better one, and took them there. The place he found was his own house.

A Japanese traveler, who is present among us taking notes and painting them, comforts the Democratic promoters of the Electoral Commission by the assurance that in Japan such a mistake as theirs would have been promptly expiated by harikari. The Japanese are too sensitive. -N. Y. Sun.

Ah, good! What a lot could Pnch play in the European war! The part of Montenegro. -N. O. Times.

A dispatch from Wilmington to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"Rev. Mr. Downing, pastor of a circuit including the village of Magnolia, Del., while passing a house in that place, occupied by an old lady named Anderson, heard outside, and entering he discovered the old lady's son in the act of hanging his mother. He had one end of the rope round the old lady's neck, and with the other end thrown over a rafter, he was attempting to draw her up when Mr. Downing arrived. It is supposed that she refused to give her son money, when he determined to hang her. Whether he intended to strangle her to death or merely to frighten her is not known. He had previously attempted to extort money by savagely beating her."

The Atlanta Constitution says. On yesterday the grand jury of Fulton county found a true bill against Mr. Benjamin W. Briscoe, in connection with the mysterious check that has been so prominently discussed through the newspapers for the past week.

Mr. Briscoe was arrested upon the street, where he was standing quietly awaiting the result of the investigation. He was put under a bond of \$2,000, which he gave at once and was set at liberty. We hear that his brother became his bondsman. It is impossible to say as to the probable time of the trial.

Mrs. Amette Gillette, a boarder at No. 32 West Thirtieth street, New York, discovered a negro hiding in her room on the second floor, at about eight o'clock Friday evening. He had got on the bed and covered himself with the bed-clothing. She called for help, and then seized him by the throat. Although he tried desperately to escape, Mrs. Gillette held him till assistance arrived and the man was secured. The prisoner who gave his name as John Smith had packed up a number of valuable goods over an orange grown by Mrs. Brewster, of Paradise valley, which while growing had to be suspended in a net bag, in which it is yet shown. The two circumferences cutting each other at right angles, measure respectively 24 1/2 inches and 23 1/2 inches, while the weight is 4 1/2 pounds.

A negro man was killed near Columbia, South Carolina, on Saturday, in an attempt to escape while under arrest for cow stealing. Mr. Sharp, who killed him, promptly reported the fact and surrendered to the authorities. The negro who was killed was also charged with rape in Kentucky and had fled from that county.

They have a curious way of deciding law suits in Sim. Both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying the longest wins the suit. In this country both parties are put into hot water and then kept there as long as possible. The result is the same.

Children say in New York when there's a strong odor of flowers: "Oh what a smell of funerals." Such is the dreadful connection of ideas. It is evidently high time for "Flowers" to wind up the announcement of funerals.

About eleven hundred persons have signed the total abstinence pledge during the temperance revival at Middletown, N. Y. The meetings are so large that they are held in large tents.

Ham, White, the lone highwayman of Texas has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of a man who had killed White's father ten years ago.

DR. TUTT'S

EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. It is a family remedy for the various diseases of the Lungs, after having failed to remedy, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have by the use of a few bottles, easily recovered their health.

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

DR. TUTT'S

Dear Sir: When in Allen, last winter, I used your

Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit

from it than anything I ever used. I was well that

I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended

and find me one dozen bottles by express for my

friends. ALBERT C. CRANDALL,

132 West Twenty-first Street,

Boston, January 12, 1877.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of

Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the Throat

and Lungs for two years, and during that time many

bottles have been used by my patients with the most

beneficial results. In two years I have prescribed

broads consumption had taken place in my practice.

ALBERT C. CRANDALL,

132 West Twenty-first Street,

Boston, January 12, 1877.

We can not speak too highly of Dr. TUTT'S

pectorant, and for the reason that it is a

family remedy for the various diseases of the

Signal & Advertiser

W. P. HOWELL, Editor.

DALHONIA, GA., MAY 18, 1877.

Announcement.

The friends of Col. Wier Boyd announce him a candidate for one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention subject to the control of his friends hereafter in the 32d Senatorial District, if a Convention is called.

Missouri Legislature has passed a law by which all able-bodied male persons between twelve and sixty years of age are to be drafted for two days in each week during the spring months of the year to fight grasshoppers.

As an evidence that the expiration of sewing machine patents is telling us notice that the Singer have put their \$80 machines down to \$40. Let them reduce another hundred per cent, to \$20, and the figures will be about right.

The vote on the Legislative amendment to the constitution respecting the fraudulent bonds, as the counties have been officially heard from, stands: For ratification 18,469; against ratification, 170. There are yet to be heard from twenty-eight counties. According to this proportion, the whole vote will not probably exceed twenty-five thousand.

Every passenger train that crosses the Niagara Suspension Bridge stops before making the passage, and the passengers, get out and walk across, being told that the structure is not safe. The charge is made by the Great Western Railway Company, which leases the bridge. The company replies that the desire of the lessees is to break the lease, and then build a bridge for themselves. Referees are to investigate and decide the dispute.

The Democratic policy of retrenchment which the Republicans under Grant so bitterly opposed two years ago finds favor with the present administration. Mr. Schurz thinks one-half the pension agencies can be abolished without detriment to the service, and he is said to be maturing a plan for effecting this, and thus saving the government a great deal of money now wasted. The pension expenditures are about \$30,000,000 per annum, the sixty-eight agencies with agencies' salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$4,000 each, absorbing a considerable proportion of this sum. If one-half the offices should be abolished, the number reduced to 34.

A terrible state of affairs exists in Kemper county, Mississippi. A prominent citizen of that county was assassinated on Thursday last. Every effort was made to discover the assassin, but failed, until two colored men made affidavit that one Rush, a white man, instigated by prominent Radicals had committed the crime. The instigators were arrested and placed in jail at DeKalb, when a mob overpowered the jailer, and immediately attacked those confined there. A general fight ensued in which the wife and daughter of one of the prisoners, sharing his confinement, participated, and were both wounded. The mob took two of the parties into the woods and hanged them. The people are wild with excitement, and it is thought other hangings will follow.

The Sunday-School World for May appears in a neat cover, into which is packed the usual number and variety of valuable articles found in this excellent Sunday-school monthly—Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., treats of "Lesson Helps"; Rev. George E. Post, Syria, of "The Fig Tree"; Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., sketches the character of "Elisha"; Mrs. W. F. Crafts explains "The Kindergarten," as applied to Sunday-schools; Rev. Mosely H. Williams shows "How not to keep scholars"; Rev. Edwin W. Rice writes of "The Prophetic Books." Added to these are Dr. John Hall's "Lesson's Mrs. Knox's "Primary Talks," Lessons Applied; a Bible Concert Exercise, and the usual Editorials, making an interesting, varied and valuable amount of reading for the Sunday-school worker which he would find it difficult to procure elsewhere at three times the cost of *The World*.

Bearden's Bridge Road.

As a general thing this county has pretty good roads, and it is very seldom that we find reasonable cause to complain of their respective conditions. But this case is an exceptionable one, and we would respectfully direct the attention of our very efficient Board of Commissioners to its condition. It is the road leading to Bearden's Bridge. We have a splendid bridge there; indeed, it is generally conceded to be the best structure of the kind in the county, but the miserable and almost impassable condition of the road leading to it, particularly that section of the road passing over Sugar Hill hill is a serious drawback. If our memory serves us aright, there was an order passed by the Honorable Court of Ordinary to the effect that a survey be made for a new route to this point—the bridge—and if found practicable, that the road be changed. The county surveyor, in strict accordance with the order of the Court made the survey, and the new route was not only found to be practicable, but more near and could be travelled with more ease and comfort than the old road, which is both a rugged and dangerous route. Our County Commissioners will, we trust, look into the matter at once, have the new route worked out and complete the list of good roads in old Lumpkin.

"Convention or No Convention."

Under this heading we have read a sensible editorial in an exchange which speaks our sentiments precisely. It says that the question is "Convention or no Convention." And now we say, let the tax payers of Georgia weigh with due caution the question in all its aspects, before they decide to vote either affirmatively or negatively on the question. That we need a new and a better constitution, no sensible man will deny, and that we should send our very best and wisest men to the convention, in order to secure the end so needful and desirable, will be as readily admitted by every lover of good government in the State. But if there is not a probability of there being enough of such material in the convention to accomplish the purposes which make a convention necessary, let us not be slow to realize the fact and vote "No" at the election.

The European War.

The European war is now raging furiously. Heavy engagements are almost of daily occurrence, and both the Turks and Russians are experiencing great losses. It is more necessary result of this struggle will meet of all breadstuffs to a fabulous price; it makes it imperative duty of our farmers to charge a larger acreage in corn than has been their custom. The farmers, remarks a contemporary, who has enough corn and meat to feed his own house, hold, his laborers, and a little to spare for his non-producing neighbors, will not be embarrassed and distressed on account of this terrible war.

War Maps.

Schedell's Map of Turkey, Greece, Rumania and the North-western part of Asia Minor, together with special maps of the Black Sea, Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Size 17 x 22 inches. Colored, Price, folded and in cover, \$0.25. Published by E. STEIGER, 22 & 24 Frankfort Street, New York, by whom copies will be promptly mailed upon receipt of price. The same publisher is issuing a number of other War Maps, which we shall mention hereafter.

The bankrupt law is being so much used in the selfish interest of bankrupts, and so much abused by dishonest persons, that there is a serious pressure for its repeal, and a movement is now made in the New York Legislature in that direction. The Democratic House of Representatives passed a repealing act in the early part of its organization, but the Republican Senate buried the bill in one of its committees for a long time, then reported amendments to the House act, and then smothered it. Something more decisive will probably be attempted at the hands of the Forty-fifth Congress.

"Gold Mining in Georgia."

Under this heading we find the following published editorially in the Atlanta Constitution: "Dr. W. P. Harrison was in Chicago last week, where he had an opportunity to see the wildest tide that is flowing to the Black Hills. He could not restrain his pen, and a letter in the latest number of the Chicago Times that has come to hand, gives his views on the subject of gold mining. He thinks Dahlonega offers better inducements than Deadwood. He shows how deceptive 'pocket mines' are—that quartz mining is the only reliance. He then shows what the Georgia mines have produced. The estimate, he says, that places the Georgia product at forty millions in twenty years is by no means extravagant. After stating what the stamp mills in and near Dahlonega are actually doing, he adds:

The quartz leads in this section are very numerous. I speak from personal experience, having visited within a twelve-month the gold region of Northeast Georgia. During my stay there I saw an old mine, out of which several hundred thousand dollars had formerly been taken, reopened, and out of a 'pocket' in the vein \$300 was taken in a single paul of ore. A ton of this pocket ore would yield \$30,000. Of course these incidents are rare, and really do not advance the gold interest, for extravagant hopes are aroused, and these not being fulfilled the reaction is injurious to all concerned. But there are veins of quartz from four inches to five feet thick, in which more or less gold will be found in every ton of ore. The extremes range from fifty cents to as many dollars per ton. But there is a reliable average which will afford a basis of calculation which is really more certain than almost any business in these 'hard times.'

The people of Georgia and of the whole South have been struggling with difficulties which only cool and dispassionate minds elsewhere can properly appreciate. The struggle has been for existence, and the destruction of capital by the late war renders it impossible for them to engage to any large extent in quartz mining. But they cordially welcome honest and worthy men from every section of our country whose purpose is to attend to legitimate business of any kind. Large capitalists in the north, east and west have suffered loss by the non-employment of their means. Here, in the heart of the South, accessible by railroads from all directions, is a gold region which can yield \$500,000,000 of gold feet deep and 4000 feet wide, comparatively idle.

If these mines were in the Black Hills, and life and fortune were staked upon reaching them, it would be easy to excite public attention to them. It is time that the foolish stories of southern antipathy to northern men were laid aside forever; they have served their purposes, and are now too well understood to frighten any one. A Chicago man, whatever his politics may be, is as safe in any part of Georgia as a Southern man is in Chicago. Either might get into difficulties, if he had a mind to do so, and either will find himself among friends if he shows himself worthy of them.

Question.

Mr. Editor: The following question is to be answered by any opponent of the proposed Convention: Some people oppose the Convention on the ground that they say they fear that it will make a worse Constitution and Government than we now have. Why cannot our own people make a better Government for themselves than was made for them by strangers? Please answer! SINCERA.

Persons of all parties from New Orleans visiting Washington speak enthusiastically of the good feeling and conduct of all the people produced by the pacification. The Republicans say the colored people are treated better than ever and that Gov. Nichols and his party friends have shown that they are sincere thus far in their efforts to promote the interests of all, without regard to race or politics.

The Turnpike.

CLEVELAND, GA., May 14, 1877. Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of the corporators of the Gainesville and Blairsville Turnpike Company was this day held. Present, Wier Boyd, C. J. Welborn, T. S. Harlow, P. Logan, J. E. Redwine and W. P. Price, by proxy, represented F. W. Hall and W. R. Crisson.

On motion Col. Wier Boyd was called to the chair, and C. J. Welborn requested to act as Secretary. Col. W. P. Price submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That we, the corporators of the Gainesville and Blairsville Turnpike Company, accept the amendments to their charter, approved February, 1877.

Resolved 2nd, That books of Subscription be opened at the following places by the persons therein named, and kept open until the 1st day of July, 1877, when the same shall be closed, and a general meeting of such persons as may have subscribed to said company shall be held at Porter Springs, on the 11th day of July, 1877, at which time said stockholders shall proceed to the election of officers and a Board of Directors for said Turnpike Company: Blairsville—J. S. Fain, Joshua Anderson.

Chocotee—Wm. Reese, Wm. Henson, John Cain. Porter Springs—H. P. Farrow, W. M. Patton. Dahlonega—F. W. Hall, J. P. Harrison. Cleveland—J. P. Osborn, W. B. Bell.

Pleasant Retreat—John Logan, R. R. Asbury. Corinth Church—G. G. Thompson, W. P. Whelchel. Gainesville—A. D. Candler, W. A. Brown.

Said persons are authorized to receive Subscriptions in money, labor and supplies.

On motion resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Gainesville and Dahlonega papers.

On motion adjourned. Wier Boyd, Chairman. C. J. WELBORN, Sec.

Georgia Items.

The following items we compile from the news column of the Savannah News:

Bridges Smith's Paper has suspended on account of failure to receive advertising patronage.

The residence of Mr. Dainel H. Silcox, near the Augusta Orphan Asylum, caught fire from a spark on Saturday morning and was totally destroyed, together with three out-buildings.

A man charged with embezzling three thousand dollars in Augusta was arrested in Maryland, on a requisition from the Governor of Georgia, and brought back to that city last Friday.

Revenue Agent Clark sent a squad of Deputy Collectors to Rockdale county, in the First District, and captured six illicit distilleries and four hundred gallons of crooked whiskey.

There will be a rousing Democratic mass meeting in Griffin on the 26th of June. Addresses will be made by ex-Governor Smith, Gen. Toombs and others.

It is understood that Marshal Smyth is preparing a defensive statement about the North Georgia troubles.

The Cuthbert Appeal says: "On Saturday night last Mr. S. A. White was killed by a negro named Marshall, in Foster's saloon, in Cuthbert. All the accounts we have heard of the affair lead us to the conclusion that it was a case of willful and deliberate murder. As the case will come before our court the ensuing week, we withhold further comment at present, that there the prisoner's case should be heard. White leaves a wife and two or three children. He was buried Sunday by the Watchful Fire Company, of which he was a member."

George Clark who was recently acquitted on the charge of murder, at Atlanta, has been adjudged a lunatic, and will soon be carried to the Asylum.

Two attempts have made recently to burn the residence of Mr. J. G. Ussery of Port Valley. On Thursday night of last week the incendiary fired one corner of the building, and the fire burnt through the floor into a wardrobe, and the building was in imminent danger of being destroyed when Mrs. Ussery discovered it and gave the alarm. On Tuesday night previous the second attempt was made to fire the building in the centre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHES' POUNDER.
A New and Labor Saving INVENTION!

A CHEAP WASHING MACHINE which saves two-thirds of the amount of soap commonly used by the hand process; saves wear and tear of clothes, and a "big day's" washing can be did in several minutes of the time usually consumed in washing by the old process.

\$5 PRICE OF MACHINE
\$5 PRICE OF MACHINE

The machine has a splendid reputation, and meets with ready sale. All orders left at this office will be promptly forwarded to the agents.

Reeves & McAfee.

CHROMOS. Agents best chance of the season, all the new and taking chromos—Falls of the Rhine, On the Westphalia, Old Boston Light, Old Boston Harbor, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Barbados, Virginia Vista, Bearskin, Snow Storm, American Pier, Pier at Cadiz, Palace on the Danube, also, brilliant 2411 Chromos, in black or white tones, from best artists, Sunday School cards, stationery, mottoes, black ground, jasper, blue, green and agents' supplies at very bottom prices. Particulars free. Illustrated catalogue on receipt of 10¢ sent for 25¢ worth. J. Latham & Co., 419 Washington St., Boston, headquarters for Foreign and American chromos.

THE KENNESAW GAZETTE,
A Monthly Paper Published at ATLANTA, GA.

DEVOTED to Railroad interests, Literature, Health and Humor, Fifty Cents per Year. ADDRESS: KENNESAW GAZETTE, me339 Atlanta, Ga.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
—JUST RECEIVED BY—

J. W. & W. A. BURNSIDE,
Dahlonega, Georgia.

—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, and Family Medicines,

DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, & NOTIONS GENERALLY.

Our Goods have been bought low, selected with the greatest care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere. sept 20 july 17

NEWS FOR EVERYBODY!

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

H. D. GURLEY & BRO.

—IF YOU WANT CHEAP—

CLOTHING

DRY GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Stationeries

CONFECTIONERIES

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND MEDICINES,

Or anything kept in the market. The latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand. Finest Cigars and Tobaccoes in town. GIVE US A CALL. It will be your fault if we don't both please and sell you goods.

Very Respectfully,

H. D. Gurley & Bro.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Moose's Saw Mill.

F. V. MOOSE, Agent.
(8 miles North of Dahlonega.)

HAVING completed arrangements for the balance of the year, by means of which we are enabled to furnish all kinds of lumber at

Bottom Prices!
and on the shortest possible notice, we respectfully solicit orders from all parts of the county, and will guarantee satisfaction both in

QUALITY and PRICES
—OF—
LUMBER.

Our general policy presents us from saying more. "The proof of the Pudding is in eating the pie."

Send in your Orders
Very Respectfully,
F. V. MOOSE, Agent.

CABINET SHOP.
(NEXT TO PALACE BARBER SHOP.)

FURNITURE,
—INCLUDING—
Bedsteads, Bureaus

Wash-stands, Tables,
And in fact, everything that can be done by a first-class cabinet workman, at reasonable prices. Give us a call. F. H. COOK.

Signal & Advertiser.

A RECORD OF LOCAL, MINING, POLITICAL AND LITERARY NEWS.

OLD SERIES—VOL. XXV. No. 27.
NEW SERIES—VOL. I.

DAHLONEGA, GA., MAY, 25, 1877.

TERMS \$1.50

Signal & Advertiser

HOWELL & TOWNSEND,
PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

Business Office: Main Building—East of Court House.

TERMS:

PER ANNUM \$1.00, in advance—six months, 75 cts.

Advertising Rates:

Transient advertisements, of one square or more, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Length of Time	Per Line	Per Square
1st Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.00
2nd Insertion	.75	.75
3rd Insertion	.50	.50
4th Insertion	.25	.25
5th Insertion	.10	.10
6th Insertion	.05	.05
7th Insertion	.02	.02
8th Insertion	.01	.01
9th Insertion	.01	.01
10th Insertion	.01	.01

All advertisements containing transient, except where special contracts are made.

Ten lines space of this type make one square.

Legal Advertisements:

Application for setting apart, for taxation, Homestead, two lines, in advance.

Application for letters of administration, 30 days.

Application for letters of guardianship, 30 days.

Notice to show cause, 40 days.

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HEED THE Words of Advice

RESPECTFULLY OFFERED BY

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE

TEACHING OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE

OF THE ART OF HEALING

OF ALL THE DISEASES OF MAN

AND OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Four Children Thrown by Their

Father to a Pack of Wolves.

A curious and distressing case has

recently been under the consideration

of the police at Moscow. A few

months ago a Russian peasant,

with his wife and four children, were

traveling in a sleigh along the banks

of the Pruth, when they were pur-

sued by a pack of wolves. The

peasant urged on the horses as

much as he could, but soon perceived

the horrible fact that the wolves

were fast gaining upon them. At

the moment when the sleigh was

surrounded by the ravenous beasts,

the man seized one of the children,

and threw it in the midst of them,

and the wolves came up with the

fugitives and four times the horrible

sacrifice was completed. At last the

peasant and wife arrived at the

nearest village, leaving behind them

the bones of their four children. In

the lightness of her despair the

mother informed against her hus-

band, but the judges, considering

that if the peasant had not resigned

himself to the horrible sacrifice, he

would not only have lost his chil-

dren, but also his wife, acquitted the

prisoner.—*London Echo.*

The Newspaper as a Civilizer.

Philibert Hamilton, in his

admirable paper on "Intellectual

Life," thus talks of the paper:

"Newspapers are to the civilized

world what the daily house talk is

to the members of a family—they

keep our daily interest in each other,

they save us from the evils of iso-

lation. To live as a member of the

great white race that has filled Eu-

rope and America and colony and

conquered whatever territory it has

been pleased to occupy, to day its

thoughts, its cares, its inspiration, it

is necessary that every man should

read his paper. Why are the French

people so bewildered and at sea? It

is because they never read a news-

paper. And why are the inhabi-

tants of the United States, though

scattered over a territory fourteen

times the area of France, so much

more capable of concert of action, so

much more interested in new dis-

coveries of all kinds and capable of

directing and utilizing the best of

their? It is because the newspaper

penetrates every where, and even

the isolated dweller of the forest is

not intellectually isolated from the

currents of public life which flow

through the telegraph and press.

A much esteemed Paris practi-

tioner, Dr. Contrant, has fallen a

victim to duty. Attending a child for

croup, he found an incision in the

trachea insufficient to save it without

the sucking out the infected matter.

In the evening he felt symptoms of

quincy, devised an excuse for send-

ing his wife and three children to the

country to prevent infection, and

procured the best medical aid, but

died after five days' suffering.

On the morning of Saturday,

the 15th inst., Miss Lou Harris, a

Brave Drummer-Boys.

In one of the battles of the Peninsu-

lar war, a drummer whose name and

corps have both been unfortunately

lost to history, having wandered

from his regiment, was taken pris-

oner by the French, and brought

before Napoleon as a spy. Bonaparte

frowned heavily upon his pris-

oner as he demanded of him his rank

in the British army. On being told

that of a drummer, the Emperor, to

test the truth of the reply, caused a

drum to be brought and requested

his prisoner to beat "the charge."

The drummer's eyes sparkled with

enthusiasm as he gave the terrifi-

cal and rattling demand.

"Now beat a retreat," said Napo-

leon.

"I can not," replied the drummer

proudly, "no such thing is known in

the English army. We never re-

treat."

"Good!" exclaimed the Emperor.

"You are a brave lad and may re-

join your own army."

Then turning to those near him,

Napoleon gave directions that the

drummer should be conducted back

in safety to the English lines. For-

tune is however, a fickle jade, for at

the battle of Waterloo this humble

hero met with a sad death. He had

been out with a body of skir-

mishers, who were suddenly attack-

ed by cavalry and driven back on their

supports. The latter formed square,

and the earth shook beneath the

feet of the advancing cuirassiers as

they rode right up to the points of

the bayonets. Beneath that rampart of

steel lay the drummer, who had been

too late to seek the shelter of the

square. He was safe, however, and

when the horsemen were driven back,

he jumped merrily upon his legs,

and shouted: "Hailo, comrades! here

I am, safe enough!" These

were the last words he ever uttered;

for at that moment a round-shot

carried off his head. He was shot

in the forehead, and his comrades

with his brains. Such is the fortune

of war.

In the Crimea, on the evening of

